Medical Associations - 1934

Alabama

Data on: Physicians, Dentists, Pharmacists.

Tuskegee Doctor To Speak At Waldorf Astoria Conf.

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala.—Dr. G. C. Branche, Chief of the Neuro-psychiatric Service, Veterans Administration Facility, Tuskegee Institute on Thursday, May 24, for New York City, to attend and appear on the program of the American Psychiatric Association which convenes from May 28 through June 2, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Dr. Branche has been invited to read a paper before this association dealing with the treatment of certain types of mental disorders by he use of the quartan malarial parasite. He has done original work in this connection which is being received as a distinct contribution to medical science.

Also attending the meeting aa the Waldorf is Dr. S. O. Johnson, specialist in Neuropsychiatry at the Veterans Hospital. Both doctors are graduates from the Medical School Boston University, both interned at Boston Psychopathic Hospital and are of the original appointees of the Veterans Hospital staff. Dr. Branche, who is the author of various articles dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of mental diseases, particularly with reference to the treatment of various forms of syphilis involving ahe nervous system, did postgraduate work in Neuro-psychiatry and was made chief of the service at Veterans Hospital in 1927

DR. GEORGE C. BRANCHE

Treatment Discovered By Tuskegee Psychiatrist May Be Nemesis Of Mental Disease Held Incurable

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Remarkable results with a new treatment for a mental disease which until now has defied medical science being in many Negro cases pronounced incurable, was reported to the recent anntal meeting of the American Psychiatric Association at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel by Dr. George C. Branche, chief, neuropsychiatric service, veterans Administration Faculty, Tuskegee, Ala., America's largest Negro veterans' hospital. It created widespread attention among the assembled psychiatrists.

Showing that the Negroes of the North American Continent possess a marked immunity to the usual tertian malaria treatment for mental diseases caused by neuro-syphilis, Dr Branche, eminent Negro psychiatrist, gave a detailed account of 36 mental cases treated by him during the past year.

By unanimous consent the Tuskegee psychiatrist's address went long over the schedule time limit, brought forth lively professional discussion and cordial congratulations from his white colleges among which are the nation's most distinguished psychiatrists.

91 Per Cent Successful

The new treatment in which the sufferer is inoculated with the quartan strain Malaria parasite instead of the tertian type hitherto extensively used, showed 91 per cent successful compared with only 14 per cent in 21 cases where the tertian type was used.

The cure will be equally effective for whites who have developed similar immunity through long residence in tropical countries. Moreover the new treatment nearly cuts in half the time required for the cure, compared with other "specific" methods, an important factor where the brain and spinal chord are attacked and urgent medical meausures necessary. An effective body resistance is built up rapidly against the attacks on the nervous system and brain cells.

Though experiments have been carried on for some time with the quartan malaria germ by Dr. Bruce Mayne, distinguished malariologist at the U. S. Public Health Laboratories, this is the first authoritative report on a sufficiently large scale to show the immense possibilities of the "quartan" treatment in mental cases, and was characterised as "the most important contribution of the year" by Dr. Walter L. Bruetsch, of Indianapolis, who discussed Dr. Branche's paper from the rostrum after he had finished his address.

Successful With Negroes

The results of Dr. Branche's work is that a high percentage of cures are now possible among Negroes who formerly were in many cases pronounced incurable, though it was pointed out that mental disorders arising out of neurosyphilis as it affects the brain and spinal chord are actually less prevalent among Negroes than among whites.

Beginning with his original experiment in 1928, Dr. Branche told the 1,200 psychiatrists in simple words the story of his dramatic struggle to save lives with the treatment which had such successful results with whites but which failed for hereditary reasons to take effect in his patients, all veterans of the World War.

"In 1929 our efforts at malarial therapy were temporarily abandoned in favor of tryparsamide therapy with which very encouraging results were being obtained," he said.

"Mindful, however, of the advantages of malarial therapy, the simplicity of technique, its relative harmlessness, the ease with which it is controlled, the shortened period of treatment and the absence of serious optic nerve involvement compared with tryparsamide, we seized on the idea of securing a benign strain of malaria less prevelent in the immediate Southern states. Remembering the experiments of the U. S. Public Health Laboratories we secured some samples of the pure quartan strain from the latter.

Further Study Made

"The large percentage of 'takes' from this strain was so astounding as compared with previous experience with the tertian strain that it was deemed advisable to study further the results to be obtained by inoculating colored patients with Plasmodium vivax and after a thorough trial resort to the quartan strain in cases failing to respond.

"It was clearly determined that the first group of cases inoculated with the tertian plasmodium that those failing to respond were largely individuals of dark color and posessing for the most part Negro features.

"A total of 36 patients, have been inoculated with the quartan strain from November 1932 to September 1933. Of this group 19 responded to the first inoculation; 12 to the second; two to the third and three failed to respond. In other words 91.6 percent successful.

On the other hand a total of 22 patients were inoculated with the tertian strain since our first efforts in 1928 with only fourteen per cent successful."

Dr. Branche's rise to prominence in the medical world has been rapid. After graduating from Lincoln University, Pa., in 1917 as bachelor of arts, he became externe at the Boston Psychopathic Hospital where in 1923 he graduated with high honors. In that year he was appointed to the staff of the Veterans' Administration Faculty at Tuskegee.

He later returned to New York for special study in neuropsychiatry and in 1927 was appointed to his present post.

Medical Associations-1934

Data on: Physicians, Dentists, Pharmacists.

D.C.

NEGRO DOCTORS URGED FOR TWO HOSPITALS HERE

Journal 6-28-34

Federation to Fight for Physicians and Nurses at Gallinger

Washington, D.C.

At the meeting of the Federation of Civic Associations held in the Board Room of the District Building, Friday evening, Dr. William J. Thompkins, recorder of deeds, District of Columbia, was the guest speaker.

Dr. Thompkins was introduced by Woolsey W. Hall, corresponding secretary, who gave vivid comment on the civic activities of Dr. Thompkins in Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. Thompkins urged his hearers to promote a greater civic consciousness and to use a more vigilant method in order to get action on the many things to which the citizens are entitled.

He deplored the condition of this city's bad health record and said that the alarming rate of tuberculosis among Negroes here is due to the fact that Negro physicians and nurses are not employed in the Health Department.

He urged the Federation to take vigilant steps to see that adequate representation be given Negroes not only in the Health Department but in all departments of the local government. He recommended the establishment of a vigilant committee in the federation. Offering another resolution to the rapidly increasing mortality rate in the District of Columbia, he suggested that the federation work toward the establishment of Well Baby Stations in all sections of the city.

A resolution presented by Howard D. Woodson in which the federation is to sponsor a membership drive among the member associations was passed. Mrs. C. Simpson was appointed chairman of the special committee and one member from each civic association is to be selected for this committee.

To Probe Negro Bar

The committee on public works was instructed to make an investigation of alleged discrimination in EWA against Negro truck owners. It was reported that there are 400 white drivers and truck owners and 54 colored.

Recently when it was necessary to reduce the number of drivers, all of the colored drivers and truck owners were discharged and a large number of the whites were retained.

Urges Negro Physicians

The Federation adopted a resolution in which was a request that Negro physicians and nurses be employed at Gallinger Hospital and Tuberculosis Hospital and that branches of Emergency Hospital and Clinic be established in the far northeastern and Anacostia sections of the District of Columbia.

The following committee was appointed to press the matter:

George Beason, chairman; Dr. F. O. Williston, B. T. Montgomery Walter L. Robertson, S. W. Scott and Charles Williams.

New Fire Equipment

Dr. George L. Johnson, Southwest Civic Association, read a resolution in which was requested endorsement by the federation of the program of his association in their efforts to get new equipment for No. 4 and No. 13 fire engine companies. Dr. Johnson said that on July 1, 1934, $23,000 will be available for new fire equipment and on account of the age of the equipment in the above companies it is desired that the equipment be sent to this section.

The resolution was adopted.

The federation adjourned for the summer. The next meeting will be held the fourth Friday in September.

General

Medical Associations-1934

Data on: Physicians, Dentists, Pharmacists.

Twelve Women Here Are Succeeding as Doctors

One Boasts More Than Forty-six Years of Active Practice

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU.

WHATEVER it is that makes for success in the practice of medicine or dentistry, our women have it. They are still pioneering, the obstacles are not all removed, nor all the prejudices surmounted. But in New York today there are twelve women who earn their living with the forceps or the stethoscope.

Male dentists and physicians may have carpeted a path for the entrance of the woman doctor but she owes her gain in affluence and public confidence to her own perseverance, skill and a generous expenditure of patience.

At first the dear public was skeptical. It had to be shown. It said of the women: "They are unfit constitutionally for such duties; they will never make good doctors. Our women answered nothing, but rolled up their sleeves and went to work.

The road was rocky, but they proved their right to be doctors. They overcame superstitions, only to find that the public, accepting the work of women doctors in the light of an avocation, and not as a vocation, smiled gratefully when they got well and forgot to pay. But now it's different. Hard work wrought the change.

DOES A MEDICAL or dental degree detract from a women's sex appeal? I answer for the men: "No—AND yes."

Man is vain and inconsiderate. He is no respecter of degrees or titles. Woman may exalt herself, she may become a queen, but she can't create life. Practically she is only a mother to mankind. Man's tolerant attitude toward her always will remain: "Still a woman—man's plaything."

But men ARE shy of women doctors. They see them as worldly-wise, too intelligent, too urbane, too much on a par with men. They are hard to fool.

A woman doctor should not be ultra-feminine. But some of them to avoid this resort to extremes in seeking an opposite effect. Men acquire the feeling that they are semi-masculine.

THE DOCTORS SHOWN (left to right) are: Anna Cooper Johnson, Gertrude Curtis, Pearl A. Strachn, Isabella Granger; bottom: Hyacinth Davis, Mae Chinn, Addie Williams, Stephanie Davis.

However, the female physicians and dentists are always conscious of their sex. One explained that she realized that she was always under surveillance, and that she disguised her feelings accordingly.

The training a woman doctor receives in stark realities robs her of susceptibility. She sees man as a hypocrite. What he says, she hears as so much shilly-shally. She is amused and wary—sometimes too wary for the doctor's good. But for all regrets she consoles herself with the thought that she was right.

All in all, from what this writer gathers, medicine and dentistry are great fields for women—great from the standpoint of the twelve who are practicing in New York today, each of whom is proud of her particular knowledge. They have done themselves proud. Please meet them:

* * *

DR. VERINA HARRIS MORTON-JONES, the dean of New York's women doctors, has been practicing forty-six years. She divides her time between Nassau and Kings counties, but maintains her permanent office at 23 Grove street, Hempstead, L. I. Dr. Jones is a graduate of the Women's Medical College at Philadelphia, class of 1888. She was the second of her race to finish there. She was No. 1 of her race and sex to be admitted to practice in Mississippi, where she spent two years. In 1890 she began practice in Brooklyn, and in 1927 she was the first woman doctor of her race to practice in Nassau county. She enjoys a large practice, white and colored.

DR. GERTRUDE CURTIS, dentist. Office address: 188 West 135th street. Graduate of Bradford High School, Bradford, Pa.; graduate of New York College of Dental and Oral Surgery, 1909.. (College later absorbed by Columbia University.) Dr. Curtis was the only woman in college to receive a merit medal upon graduation. She was the first Negro intern at Bellevue, 1909-10. For a year she was in charge of Bellevue clinic. She is a visiting dentist at the Riverdale Orphanage. Her avocation is music. She thinks women are better fitted than men for dentistry, because "women are more sympathetic and attentive to details." She has been practicing twenty-five years. The Business and Professional Women's Club plans to banquet her this month. She is the wife of Cecil Mack, musician.

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DR. MAY E. CHINN, physician. Office address: 44 Edgecombe avenue. Graduate Morris High School; graduate (B. S.) Columbia University, 1921. Special work in clinical pathology and bacteriology at Flower Hospital, 1920-22. Additional premedical work at New York University, graduate University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1926. First woman intern at Harlem Hospital, 1926-28; earned her master of science degree in public health from Columbia, 1933. She has done diagnostic work for the Health Department and research work in bacteriology for Columbia. For a year she was in charge of the hospital laboratory at Flower Hospital (while a student). She is examining physician of the Harlem Speedwell Unit, a convalescent unit for Negro children. Her avocation? She sings beautifuly. She is single.

DR. ANNA C. JOHNSON, dentist. Office address: 741 St. Nicholas avenue. Graduate Wadleigh High School. Finished her pre-dental work at Cornell and New York Universities, six months at each school, 1922-23. Graduate in dentistry, Columbia University, 1927. Her husband, Earle F. Johnson, a dental mechanic, presented her with what is generally said to be the most beautifully and best equipped dental offices north of Forty-second street, on the theory that beautiful surroundings are soothing to pain and frayed nerves. Dr. Johnson has an enviable practice.

DR. PEARL ANDREA STRACHN, physician, single. Office address: 101 West 140th street. Graduate P. S. 119, graduate Wadleigh H. S.; took up pre-medical work and courses in public school teaching at Hunter College, receiving her A. B. degree in 1926. Earned her medical school tuition by teaching biology in public schools. Holds teacher's license No.

1 and can return to teaching any time. Finished as an M. D. from Howard University, 1930. Intern at Harlem, 1930-31, specializing in pediatrics (children's diseases) during her last six months. Her particular line now is children. She loves her profession, but hates the business end of it. She would love to treat people without charging anything, but she has to earn her living. She is a brilliant conversationalist.

* * *

DR. ADDIE WILLIAMS, dentist. Business address: 200 West 113th street. Graduate Armstrong H. S., Richmond, Va.; Graduate Virginia Normal, Petersburg, 1915; graduate (B. S.) Morgan College, 1916. Each summer, from 1912 to 1920, she studied at Columbia—child education, psychology, penmanship and physical education. Holds a teacher's certificate in writing. Taught domestic science nine months in Richmond public schools. While going to Howard University, took up music aid Spanish at Columbia. Finished as a dentist at Howard in 1921. Her former husband, Dr. Nelson Williams, died in 1932, survived by two Addies, mother and daughter. Dr. Williams, despite her severe mien, is a grand person.

* * *

DR. ISABELLA V. GRANGER, physician. Office address: 398 Stuyvesant avenue. Graduate East Orange H. S., 1910; received her M. D. from the old New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, 1915. Tried vainly for an internship. Was turned down by Syracuse, Freedmen's and other hospitals. The white hospitals would have no Negro interns, the Negro hospitals were not at the time using any. She practiced for a while in East Orange. Married Dr. William R. R. Granger in 1917, moved to Brooklyn, where they have joint offices, one of the best equipped in that borough. Dr. Isabella Granger, who supervises the child psychology lectures at the Brooklyn Y. W. C. A., has a six-year-old adopted daughter, who hopes thi early to be a doctor, too.

* * *

DR. HYACINTH A. DAVIS, physician, single. Office address, 203 Wes 136th street. A.B. from Hunter College, 1926. Matriculated at Howar University. While pursuing her pre medical courses there was elected t Kappa Pi, the honorary medical society. She averaged 90 for tw years in her studies. In her senio year she won the prize in clinica surgery. She received her M. D. i 1931, and interned at Harlem until 1932. She and her father, Dr. W. Ewart Davis, have offices together.

* * *

DR. MYRA A. LOGAN, physician, single. Residence: 130 West 130th street. Dr. Logan is the daughter of the former treasurer of Tuskegee Institute, Warren Logan. She finished Tuskegee, 1923. Received her A. B. from Atlanta University, 1927, and her master of arts from Columbia, 1928. That year she was awarded the Walter Gray Crump scholarship, the first person to receive it, and went to Flower Hospital to study medicine. She received her M. D. in 1933. In July this year she will complete her internship at Harlem Hospital, and will be eligible to practice.

* * *

DR. STEPHANIE E. DAVIS, dentist, single. Office address: 100 Edgecombe avenue. She finished Hunter College in 1928. Matriculated at Columbia and graduated (D. D. S.) in 1932. At Columbia she was elected to the William Jarvis honorary scholarship society. Upon graduation, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia, presented her with a purse of $350. She served her internship at the Guggenheim Foundation, 1932-33, and was reappointed last year.

* * *

DR. AGNES GRIFFIN-LEVY, physician, married. Office address, 249-23 Northern Boulevard, Little Neck, L. I. Finished her college and pre-medical work at Hunter. Matriculated at Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating in 1923. She served her internship at Bellevue. Was appointed to the general staff of that hospital for one year. She was married in 1926 to Dr. Chauncey Levy. They have two children, twins. Last year Dr. Agnes was appointed to the staff of Jamaica Hospital.

* * *

DR. ANNA ELIZABETH DELANY, dentist, single. Office address, 2305 Seventh avenue. She is better known as Dr. Bessie Delany. Friends gave her the name and it stuck. Finishing at St. Augustine College, Raleigh, N. C., she matriculated at the College of Dental and Oral Surgery (later absorbed by Columbia), finishing in 1923. She has practiced ever since.

* * *

Another doctor not active in her chosen vocation is Dr. Mary Jane Watkins, who finished the Howard University Dental School in 1924. She did her college work at Morgan College and Columbia University. She is a resident of Harlem.

In medical schools at present there are Geraldine Burton, undergraduate at Flower Hospital; Vera Josephs, who is studying at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, and Iris Terry, who went to Washington to study at the Howard University Medical School.

Fight Looms Between Medics, NAACP Over Hospitalization

Philly Physicians Express Their Position As In Favor Of Non-Interference On Part of Laity

Pronouncements coming from Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, where the National Medical Association recently held the John A. Andrew Clinic, are to the effect that the annual meeting of the National Medical Association will develop into a fight between the association and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People because of its interference in medical business.

The point at issue is whether a lay organization is qualified to pass judgment on the medical attitude of staffs manned by men and women qualified to administer to the needs of the sick. The entire matter had its inception when the N.A.A.C.P launched an investigation of the Harlem Hospital setup in which it was maintained that colored physicians were doomed to inferior positions on the hospital staff because white experts were also on the staff and in many strategic positions of control.

According to Dr. John P. Turner, staff physician of the Douglass Hospital, and a police surgeon, medical physicians are better qualified to pass on policies of hospitals.

Said he, "I think scientifically trained men are better qualified and are in a better position to know what hospitals need and require than a layman or lay organization. I believe the superintendent of such an institution should be a doctor who would devote himself entirely to the scientific needs of the institution with which he was connected. However, I do think that a layman should have charge of the business affairs and be designated as the assistant superintendent."

"Our hospitals most assuredly should have white experts associated with them. Such association would not place the colored doctor in an inferior position. Such association aids the colored practitioner. We doctors do not approach our profession from the standpoint of color but rather from the standpoint of scientific benefit. I have found it to be a general practice both in America and Europe to have experts as consultants. There are some hospitals in the country with laymen at the head and they seem to get along very well, but a medical man belong at the head of an institution caring for the sick."

Dr. T. S. Burwell, 2010 Fitzwater street, believes "Every organization whether lay or professional has a right to an opinion, however, in this case I think the expression of the N.A.A.C.P. is in error. Medical knowledge is used wherever it is found regardless to whether it be in a white man or in a colored man. It is not possible that the inclusion of white experts on hospital staffs would push colored doctors into inferior places. There is an intellectual exchange and medical science exchange that precludes such a possibility.

"Lay organizations are not qualified generally to pass judgment on the scientific and medical attitudes a hospital or any institution caring for the sick should take. There are a few laymen who are so qualified by virtue of sociological training that they might be of aid to a hospital but they are not qualified to say what is and what is not good for an institution from a medical standpoint.

Investigation by the TRIBUNE disclosed that both Mercy and Douglass Hospitals have white experts associated with staff members. Such consultants have not forced colored doctors into inferior positions on the staff. Doctors of both institutions declare that they are enriched by their association.

They further declare that such association enables the colored practitioner to keep abreast of the progress that medical science is making. The very fact that certain medical centers of knowledge exclude colored doctors from certain graduate studies should make the admission of white experts on colored institution staffs more desirable.

The National Medical Association will meet in August in Nashville, Tenn. Dr. M. O. Bousefield, Chicago medico, who is now president, will turn the presidency over to Dr. J. H. Hale, Nashville doctor, who has been chosen his successor.

Medical Associations - 1934

Georgia
6

Data on: Physicians, Dentists, Pharmacists.

NEGRO DOCTORS PLAN HEALTH, SANITARY AIDS

Improvement of health and sanitary conditions among the 800,000 negroes residing on farms in the state of Georgia will receive attention by members of the Negro State Medical Society, which will meet in Atlanta during the present week.

A motorcade, Friday, to the Log Cabin center, to be built during the summer in Hancock county, will be a feature of the society's gathering here. Dr. R. N. Jackson, Brunswick, president of the organization, will lead the motorcade to the proposed health center. The Log Cabin center will be modern in every respect, containing a well equipped operating room, X-ray, diet kitchen, offices for physicians and dentists and beds for 25 patients.

Several hundred negro physicians, dentists and pharmacists will be in attendance at the meeting of the society during its convention in Atlanta.

DOCTORS MEET AT GEORGIA COLLEGE

INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE, Ga. — A large group of medical men from Atlanta, Madison, Statesboro, Athens, Rome, White Plains, Washington, Augusta, Greensboro, Savannah, Milledgeville, and Sparta met at the Log Cabin Center at Georgia State College on Friday.

The following is a list of doctors and partial list of visitors:

Dr. J. F. Boddie, Milledgeville; M. H. Harris, Athens; J. W. Patterson N. W. Este, Savannah; J. H. Carter, B. A. Peters, S. M. Lewis, H E. Nash, J. W. Warner and R. S. Southard, Atlanta; F. D. Sessions, Washington; G. M. Baber, Greensboro; J. F. Smith, Madison; S. S. Johnson, Augusta; H. VanBuren, Statesboro;

Edward Taylor, Savannah; J. Hill Atlanta; J. Dixon, Log Cabin Community; J. R. King, White Plains; Carolyn Lemon; Madeline Jamerson; A. T. Hubert, Community Leader; Clifford Tapey, County Agent, Sparta; John W. Hubert, Savannah; Leroy Brown, Electrician, Georgia State College; Benjamin F. Hubert, Georgia State College; Magdaline Harrison Brown, Frances Campbell and Muriel Jamerson; all of Savannah.

Dr. Mark Thomas Back Home; Will Practice Here

After spending two years and a half at the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium, at Alto, Ga., where he received specialized training in the diagnosis and the treatment of diseases of the chest, Dr. M. A. Thomas, of this city has returned to resume the practice of medicine in Atlanta.

While at the state institution Dr. Thomas was associated with the best talent in this section of the country particularly in regards to the treatment of cases of lung abscess, bronchiectasis, pneumonia, tuberculosis and pleurisy.

He had the honor of representing the sanitarium at the following important meetings or sessions: Conference on Control of Tuberculosis in Georgia held at the Atlanta School of Social Work; Log Cabin Community Center, Hancock County, Ga.; Georgia Medical Association, in Atlanta; State Tuberculosis Clinic of South Carolina , at Columbia, S. C. and the National Medical Association, at Nashville, Tenn.

In addition to the above mentioned opportunities for spreading educational propaganda in the anti-tuberculosis crusade, he has contributed a series of newspaper articles for the Atlanta World, His most recent literary effort is a study of the "Coincidence of Syphilis and Tuberculosis," now under observation by critics.

In addition to mastering two of the most delicate and essential operations in the treatment of tuberculosis, namely, cutting of the phrenic nerve and the pneumothorax operations, the interpretation of x-ray films of the chest and the use of tuberculin tests of the skin for diagnosis of the above mentioned disease, the local physician made another valuable contribution.

He sponsored the establishment of a local Negro unit of the Tuberculosis Association of Augusta, Ga., He also made contacts with the local branches in Atlanta and Savannah, and through the local boards of these agencies received many gifts which consoled bed ridden patients at the sanitarium.

Dr. Thomas Retains his connection with the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium as visiting consultant physician to the Negro Division. Locally he will continue his affiliation with the Wm. A. Harris Memorial Hospital as one of Dr. Powell's assistants. He is a member of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity

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Data on: Physicians, Dentists, Pharmacists.

Dr. D. H. Williams Operates On Heart of "George" Cotton, Now a Pittsburgher—Dr. D. H. Anderson Removes Part of An Irish Workman's Brain, and Dr. C. L. Forney Removes Cataract From Eye of 103-Year-Old Man—Medical World Astounded And Inspired by These Three Feats.

By STEPHEN BRESZKA
(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

CHICAGO, April 26—That men and races build upon their past is universally true. No days are as good as the old days, no times as happy, no men as strong, nor as wise. All peoples make this concession to those who have gone before in spite of the evidence to show that the human race today is actually much further ahead in most respects than it has ever been before.

How ingenuously our politicians, wishing to take exception to our leaders of today (Roosevelt, for example) point out to us, with tears in their eyes, how tragically the current leadership departs from the teachings of the all-wise Washington and Jefferson and Lincoln.

By creating illusions of the past we set goals for the future.

Black men and women are told by their learned men that they have been deprived of one of their most priceless heritages through the failure of the makers of the books of white men to record in the proper and full light the achievements of their great heroes of the past so that black boys and girls might have ready knowledge of what their own kind has done to be inspired to greater heights.

We must write our own histories. And we must recognize distinguished achievement before its outlines have become too dim for us to reconstruct. Daily there live and move among us men whose reach is for the stars.

Restores Sight

Ten days ago the wires of The Associated Press carried to every part of the country the report of a young Chicago surgeon, Dr. Claudius L. Forney of the Greater Provident hospital. The report described how he had restored the sight of a man 103 years old who had been blind for 30 years.

Dr. Forney's achievement served to revive stories of two other Chicago surgeons, also of Provident hospital, who also wrote their names in the manner Wendell Phillips ascribed to Toussaint L'Ouverture. They are Dr. Daniel Hale Williams and Dr. D. Herbert (Bert) Anderson.

Dr. Williams was the first surgeon to successfully operate upon the human heart.

Dr. Anderson defied the scientific theory of his day and successfully cut away a part of the human brain.

With rare delicacy, Dr. Forney preserved the balance of the watery fluids in the eye socket of an aged man while he removed a cataract.

Already dusty and almost forgotten are the records which preserve the story of the then famous feat of Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, accomplished in 1893, forty-one years ago, when he was 35 years of age. Born in Hollidaysburg, Pa., Dr. Williams was educated in the high school and Hare's Academy in Janesville, Wis., and Northwestern University Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1883.

He was engaged in the general practice of medicine from 1883 to 1920. Those 37 years were studded with exceptional achievements. From 1885 to 1888 he was a demonstrator in anatomy at Northwestern. In 1892, realizing the need of a place of training for colored nurses and internes, Dr. Williams founded Provident hospital. From 1893 until 1898 he was surgeon-in-chief at Freedmen's hospital, Washington, D. C., and established the nurse training school there. He held the first surgical clinic at Meharry Medical College in 1900. From 1903 to 1909 he was an attending physician at the Cook County hospital and he served for many years as an associate on the staff of the great St. Luke's Hospital.

Stitches Al Cotton's Heart

But it was Albert "George" Cotton who in 1893 became the subject of Dr. Williams' most widely-heralded achievement. And what Dr. Williams did then, like that of those who have followed him at Provident hospital, was a blazing torch in the sky not only for the medical and surgical men of his own race, but for all the men who used the knife in all the world.

Stories as to Cotton's wound differ. Dr. Williams' niece, now Mrs. Virgil Williams, says that Cotton was a steel worker and that his heart was grazed by a piece of steel. But Cotton's brother, Henry, now employed as chief engineer at Provident hospital, asserts that his brother was stabbed during a fight down at Bob Mott's place on State street. Dr. A. Wilberforce Williams, a contemporary of Dr. Williams, supports the brother's statement.

At any rate, the injured man was brought to Dr. Daniel Williams, who dissected portions of two ribs, removed the clots of blood which had formed, and sewed up the slit which had been made in the pericardium, the outside covering of the heart. After the operation, he replaced the dissected portion of one rib, leaving the other out for fear he might have to enter the cavity again.

But he did not. Cotton recovered and lives today in Pittsburgh, the first man in history about whom it is recorded that a surgeon successfully placed a needle to his heart.

Nine years later another Chicago surgeon, a senior interne at the Provident Hospital, which Dr Williams founded, was to rise again to the heights of surgical glory. This new hero was also a graduate of Northwestern University Medical School, Dr. D. Herbert Anderson, known most widely as "Bert" Anderson.

In its issue of November 23, 1902, the New York Herald devoted one-half page to a description of this marvelous feat, describing it as "A Surgical Operation That Upset Science."

The subject for Dr. Anderson's operation was an Irishman, John Daly. Daly was taken to the hospital from the Chicago stockyards. While working on one of the buildings there, a fellow employe threw a rivet at him, and in reaching for it Daly lost his balance and fell to the ground, fracturing his skull. The fracture was about six inches long, extending from a point about two inches above the right eye well back over the parietal region to a point almost directly above the right ear.

Removes Seven Ounces of Brain

A considerable mass of the brain protruded, and in the operation Dr. Anderson found it necessary to remove this. Of white and gray brain matter seven ounces were taken away. In addition to the principal fracture, there were several smaller lines of fracture diverging from it, and before the operation was complete a portion of the skull five inches in diameter was removed. This allowed Dr. Anderson to carefully inspect the brain and to remove all that portion which had been injured. The cavity was covered with a flap of the scalp which had been prepared prior to cutting away the fragments of bone and brain.

For a time Daly's life was in the balance, but the fact that he gave most promising signs of living after regaining consciousness was far from being the most surprising feature of his case. An hour after the operation Daly was talking and laughing, and he complained neither of pain nor any sort of discomfort.

Theoretically, Daly should have had a variety of trouble. That portion of his brain which was removed, known technically as the right frontal and the anterior portion of the right parietal loves, is supposed to contain important functional centers. The centers of vision and those controlling the muscles of the face, the leg and the arm, were, according to the deduction of science at that time, directly in the path of the surgeon's knife. But there was no evidence of any damage through the loss of a quarter section of his brain.

Dr. Anderson's feat was also, at that time, a Halley's comet in the surgical firmament, not just a good job for a colored surgeon, but an example of rare and daring skill to serve as a model for the profession.

In the annals of white folk it will be discovered that proper credit is lacking for these pioneers, but for black boys and girls who sometimes despair for the lack of inspiring example, their deeds still stand, not illusions of the past, but blazing torches beckoning the new generation to reach up and on.

That the younger generation is prepared to grasp and carry the torch is indicated by the achievement of Dr. Claudius L. Forney, also a Provident hospital surgeon.

Drs. Williams and Anderson were both graduates of Northwestern but as late as 1925 Dr. Forney was given his papers from Ohio State University Medical School and came to Chicago, where he spent a year as interne at the Cook County hospital.

Dr. Forney was one of a score of Chicago physicians and surgeons who attended the John Andrews clinics at Tuskegee early in the month. These clinics attract the leading men in the profession from all parts of the country and from the States near Tuskegee hundreds of persons come annually to be helped by the visitig specialists.

Had Not Seen for Thirty Years

One of those who came this year was George Owens, 103-year-old veteran of the Confederate army, who had been blind for 30 years. To Dr. Forney was entrusted the task of removing a cataract from this man's eye. Of course, you have heard of cataracts being removed before, but scarcely from the eye of a man as old as Owens. Why is a cataract operation on the eye of so aged a man so difficult?

The eye, during most of life rests in a sort of vitreous, jelly-like fluid. As one grows older, this fluid, almost mercurial in its conditioning of the eye, grows thinner and thinner, becoming in a man of Owens' age like water. If this fluid, almostr mercurial in its character, is lost, the eye will not function. The greatest skill is required to remove the offending lens without the loss of this fluid. This was Dr. Forney's feat.

However, in describing what he had done, Dr. Forney gave credit to Dr. Spencer Dickerson, his senior at Provident hospital, who assisted him in the operation.

"When I undertook this operation," he explained, "I did not suspect I was moving on 'hallowed' ground, so to speak. It was part of the day's work. I doubt that I would have been successful if I had not received such able assistance from Dr. Dickerson, and I should like to have it known that his encouragement to me has meant much in all my work."

Just because he restored the sight of John Owens, Dr. Forney does not wish it thought that he can give the blind sight under any circumstances. He said that he had received many letters from various parts of the country since report of his achievement was made, asking him to come to different cities to restore sight.

"There is a variety of causes for blindness," he pointed out. "Some may be corrected, others cannot. I received a letter from a woman in Buffalo this morning who wishes me to come there to restore her father's sight, but she did not tell me what was the cause of his blindness."

National Pharmaceutical Ass'n Announces Officers

CHICAGO, (ANP)—A. G. Wallace, of Chicago, has been chosen president of the National Pharmaceutical Association and Cook County N.P.A.M. M. Young, of Anderson, S. C., is vice president; William R. Thompson, of Chicago, is general secretary; M. B. Weaver, of Baltimore, is assistant secretary; H. B. Dabney, of Philadelphia, is special assistant secretary; Dr. H. B. Marble, of Lexington, Ky., is treasurer and W. R. Thompson is editor of the National Pharmaceutical Journal, the first issue of which is just off the press.

Physician Signally Honored

CHICAGO, Nov. 28—Dr. Claudius L. Forney, distinguished Chicago physician, surgeon and ophthamologist, added new laurels to an already brilliant medical career last week, when officials of the Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary at Adams and Peoria streets, informed him that he had been added to the regular staff of that internationally known opthalmology institution.

Intensely interesting is how this appointment came about, as Dr. Forney is the first Negro ever to be so honored. It was during the clinic held at Tuskegee Institute by the young medic last summer that he performed a series of difficult and rare eye operations. These brought his world-wide attention.

One of his patients, Geo. Owens, age 103 years, had his eyesight completely restored after he had been blind for more than 30 of his 103 years. Metropolitan newspapers and other periodicals took considerable notice of this feat.

Almost overnight Dr. Forney was flooded with appealing letters. Some offered their homes, bales of cotton, their mules, others small fortunes, if he would only restore their sight. So great was this flow of mail to Tuskegee Institute, following the doctor's departure, that many of the communications were referred to the Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary here.

Last Monday, officials of that institution notified Dr. Forney of his appointment as staff physician.

Medical Associations - 1934

Indiana

Data on: Physicians, Dentists, Pharmacists.

MEDICAL MEN CALL SESSION HERE SUCCESS

Indianapolis was given the extremes in expressions of commendation and condemnation of its hospital situation Wednesday by delegates attending the Eleventh annual Session of the Indiana State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical association.

Sweltering in the unprecendented heat wave that sent the temperature skyrocketing upwards of the century mark, the visiting professional men representing all parts of the state, tackled the manifold items on their one day program with a gusto of vim and vigor that indicates total disregard for the disconcerting offerings of the weather man.

Accustomed by training to a habit of getting at the root of things, the medics lost no time or words in expressing themselves as to the local hospital situation.

In a business session held at the Y.M.C.A., members of the association scored the prevailing policy that bars colored physicians, internes and nurses from use of the facilities of the City hospital and membership on its staff.

City and Towns Compared

"Colored people in Indianapolis, the largest city in the state", said one speaker, between intermittent moppings of his brow," are considerably worse off than those in many smaller cities and towns of the state, where they may receive in publically supported institutions the same service by their own professional men that other groups receive." "Something must be done, and its up to the colored people, through their vote, to do it", the speaker added.

In almost the same breath, however, the visitors showered unending praise upon officials and sponsors of the Community hospital for what they said was a "fine showing under the circumstances".

The facilities of the hospital fairly stood the test of clinical demonstrations that were held there following the opening meeting. Drs. L. A. Lewis, Dr. A. H. Wilson, Dr. D.A. Hoover, Dr. D. W. Turner, and Dr. Scobie Linthecome, were unanimously praised for their participation in a number of operations that were performed.

Medical men, traditionally critical of the preparation of foods, expressed themselves as highly pleased at the banquet-dinner served the delegates at the Westwood Country club.

At a business meeting following the dinner, Dr. R. B. McArthur, president of the Aesculapian Medical society, introduced the association president who made the annual address.

Mr. Dickerson, New York, told of the work of the Harlem Research Laboratories.

Officers Elected.

Officers elected for the coming year are: Dr. J. J. Hoover, president; Dr. M. D. Middleton, vice-president; Dr. J. T. Johnson, second-vice-president; Dr. J. T. Remy, secretary, and Dr. R. B. Pruett, treasurer.

Dr. E. D. Moten, city, was elected representative to the National Medical association meeting.

A dance for the benefit of Community hospital was given that evening.

Those credited with the success of the meeting are: Drs. R. B. McArthur, L. A. Lewis, Scobie Linthecome, A. H. Wilson, and D. A. Hoover, and E. D. Moten.

Data on: Physicians, Dentists, Pharmacists.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
COURIER JOURNAL
MAR 15 1934

IN DEFENSE OF NEGRO DOCTORS.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

"There is not a single Negro docto in the city of Louisville I can rec ommend to take care of or do the sur gical cases among the indigent Ne groes of Jefferson County."

This statement is going aroun among colored doctors as coming fro an official of Red Red Cross Hospita Whether this statement is true o untrue we see the cases are being sen to Red Cross Hospital, and the only part for the Negro surgeon is one lone Negro doctor is invited by an official of the hospital to observe the operations done by the white physicians.

Why such discriminations in these times? Is it possible for a nurse to be able to pass upon the qualifications of a doctor she has never seen operate, or would she be capable of passing upon his qualifications even if she observed his operations? I think the public should know the injustice done the Negro physician and those responsible for the kind of treatment and recognition he receives in a Negro hospital, the only place he can carry his private patients or render any kind of service in the hospitals of the city of Louisville or Jefferson County.

It is no surprise that the white physicians of Louisville do not recognize Negro physicians as being capable of doing surgery when such a statement comes from a Negro hospital official. The Negro with a white complex—an Uncle Tom Negro is yet loved and believed "absolutely," especially when a few of Uncle Sam's dollars are floating around and there are hungry white physicians as well as colored.

It does seem to me that in this age and day when every phyisician should strive to preserve the health of all the people and as far as possible prevent disease, the Negro physician should be permitted by health officials to work among his own people in the only Negro hospital here. Why can he not operate on indigent Negroes in Red Cross Hospital or in any hospital?

A PHYSICIAN.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
COURIER JOURNAL
MAR 26 1934

NEGRO DOCTORS NOT DISCRIMINATED AGAINST.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

Referring to the physician's letter which appeared in the papers this week concerning alleged statement of the Red Cross Hospital official relative to the use of Negro surgeons, I should like to present a bit of information which I hope will clarify this situation. Upon hearing this rumor some time ago, I took occasion to investigate the matter from every possible angle. I read all of the correspondence that passed between the hospital officials and the County Health Office, and I saw no such statement as was reported in the article.

The County Health Office is definitely planning to care for indigent county residents at the Red Cross Hospital, and has committed itself to the proposal to use colored physicians on all cases they care to accept. According to their records, only four such cases have actually been handled at the hospital, two of which were served by colored physicians.

Because I feel that the physician's criticism has been the result of a lack of knowledge of the entire matter, shall be very glad if you would publish this letter at an early date.

J. A. THOMAS,
Executive Secretary.

Louisville.

Medical Associations-1934

Louisiana

Data on: Physicians, Dentists, Pharmacists.

New Orleans, La., Item
January 25, 1934

Combre Is Re-elected Negro Medical Head

NEW IBERIA, La., Jan. 25.—Dr. T. A. Combre was re-elected president of the Louisiana Southwest Negro Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical association at the closing session of the annual meeting of the body held here yesterday.

Dr. James Matthews of Lafayette was chosen secretary, with Dr. E. L. Dorsey of New Iberia his assistant. Dr. U. H. Price of Lake Charles was elected treasurer, and C. H. Pemilton of New Iberia, chairman of the program committee for next year's meeting, to be held at Lafayette. Free clinics during the meeting were conducted by Drs. Rivers Fredericks of New Orleans, W. C. Hayes of Lake Charles and L. H. Butler of Lafayette.

Dixie Railroad Fires Race Physicians

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 14—Breaking a precedent of 16 years the Southern Pacific Railroad, with headquarters in this city, has released the last of its Negro physicians and placed white physicians in their stead. Two Negro physicians have been used by this company to treat its Negro employees for 16 years. The first to be used was Dr. L. B. Landry, recently deceased and Dr. Rivers Frederick, head surgeon of Flint-Goodridge Hospital of Dillard University.

The change of physicians is accredited to the hostile attitude of the present head physician who is unkindly disposed to Negroes and particularly to those rendering professional services.

It is reported that Flint-Goodridge Hospital, formerly used as the place of treatment of the Negro patients, is to be no longer used and instead the Illinois Central Hospital will be used. Negro physicians are not permitted to treat patients at the latter hospital.

Medical Associations-1934

Massachusetts.

Data on: Physicians, Dentists,

COLORED PHYSICIAN'S DISCOVERY SUPPLANTS "WASSERMAN TEST"

Boston, April 2 (By the Associated Negro Press)—Supplanting of the Wassermann Test for the detection of veneral diseases with the precipitation of blood test formulated several years ago by Dr. August Hinton, noted colored physician of this city, was voted by the State Department of Public Health recently.

"The Hinton test is much more sensitive than the Wassermann or any of the standard precipitation test with which it was compared" said Dr. Henry D. Chadwick, Commissioner of Public Health in a letter to the New England Journal of Medicine. He also stated that the department had for the past 18 months considered substituting the Hinton test for the Wassermann in the serological detection of syphilis.

Supplant Wasserman Test With Physician's Formula

BOSTON.—(ANP)— Supplanting of the Wasserman Test for the detection of venereal diseases with the precipitation of blood test formulated several years ago by Dr. August Hinton, noted colored physician of this city, was voted by the State Department of Public Health recently.

"The Hinton test is much more sensitive than the Wasserman or any of the standard precipitation tests with which it was compared," said Dr. Henry D. Chadwick, commisioner of public health in a letter to the New England Journal of Medicine. He also stated that the department had for the past 18 months considered substituting the Hinton test for the Wassermann in the serological detection of syphilis.

Medical Associations-1934

Mississippi.

Data on: Physicians, Dentists, Pharmacists.

Yazoo, Miss. Sentinel
April 27, 1934

Negro Doctors In Meet This Week

32 Colored Physicians Attend Meeting Held In Yazoo City This Week

The 34th annual meeting of the Mississippi Medical and Surgical Association, composed entirely of colored physicians of the state, was held in Yazoo City April 25 and 26. There were in attendance 32 active colored physicians.

All of the meetings were held in the Afro-American Sons & Daughters hall on Commercial street, while the daily clinics were held in the Afro-American Sons & Daughters hospital on Eighth street. The program was good, and the work at the hospital was instructive and worth while to each member present.

The enrollment for 1934 included Drs. L. DeLain, T. R. Zuber, C. E. Holmes, H. L. Knaive, L. F. Brooks, G. H. Lane, G. S. Tanner, A. A. Gipson, L. A. Smith, W. A. Zuber, I. E. Penson R. B. Matthews, H. L. Brown, T. V. James. A. W. Dumas, Sr., A. W. Dumas, Jr.. A. Charles Hunter, M. Luther Smith, C. A. Wheeler, R. F. Woodruff, P. A. Fullilove, C. W. Smith, R. F. Spears, P. Moise George, J. E. Love, J. L. Randall, W. Lee, M. Owen, B. T. Williamson, T. E. Bowman, R. L. Redmond, S. W. Sisson.

Missouri.

Medical Association—1934

Data on: Physicians, Dentists, Pharmacists.

Dr. H.M. Smith Gets City Job

DR. HOWARD M. SMITH

Dr. Howard M. Smith has been appointed physician in the childrens' hygiene division of the city health department by Dr. Jabez N. Jackson, city health director.

Dr. Smith is well known in Kansas City, having played a prominent part in public, medical and political life of the city. He is active in Democratic circles.

He has been superintendent of General hospital No. 2, and superintendent of the Jackson County Old Folks home.

Medical Associations-1934

Data on: Physicians, Dentists, Pharmacists.

National Dental Association.

Successful Dental Association Meeting Held In Nashville

Nashville, Tenn., (CNS)—The twenty-first annual meeting of the National Dental Association was held August 13 as the guests of the Capital iCty Dental Association.

The sessions were held at the Meharry Medical College, the mayor of the city and the president of Meharry welcoming the visiting delegates, and Dr. Chas. Johnstan, of Raleigh, N. C., responded. The concluding feature of the session was the annual address of the president of the Association, delivered by Dr. M. D. Wiseman, of Washington.

Among visiting participants on the program were Dr. C. Thurston Perebee and Dr. Jackson L. Davis of the Howard University Dental College. Dean Russell A. Dixon, of Howard University, was also in atendance. Local dentists on the program were Doctors C. A. Oliver, J. S. Singleton, A. L. Whitaker, C. B. Steele, A. B. Jefferson and George P. Seeman, specialist on oral surgery and exodortis.

Dr. S. E. Bernow, Chicago, assisted by the local Hoffer Brothers Dental Monufacturing Company and Dr. E. F. Alleyne, of Meharry, were also contributors. addressed by Dr. C. W. Dorsey, president-elect of the association, Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, editor of the Nashville Globe-Independent; and Dr. Roscoe C. Brown of the United States Health Service, whose subpect was "Debits and Credits in the Bookkeeping of Heilah." Music by the A. and I. State College singers was a feature of the program.

In the annual tennis tournament; Dr. M. D. Wiseman, of Washington won the trophy, a silver cup

The following officers were elected for the ensuing yar; Dr. C. W. Dorsey, of Philadelphia, President; Dr. W. B. Reed, Nashville, president-elect; Dr. E. W. Taggart, Birmingham, Ala., secretary-treasurer and Dr. C. L. Thomas, Louisville, Ky., assistant secretary.

The next annual meeting will be hld in Louisville, Kentucky, August 13, 14 15th and 16, 1935.

National Medical Association.

Medical Associations—1934

Data on: Physicians, Dentists, Pharmacists.

Medical Association Pays All Bills to Get Out of Red

NASHVILLE—Paying all of its debts, amounting to more than $1,600, for the first time in many years, the 40th annual session of the National Medical Association closed with the doctors entirely out of the red and with a small balance on hand with which to start the new year.

New constitutions are to be printed and sold to the membership at cost, and a list of the active members of the association is to be published for distribution to members.

Dr. Barnes New Prexy

Dr. Harry W. Barnes of Philadelphia is the new president-elect, and New Orleans is the next meeting place.

The association passed a resolution fostering "The National Council on professional Relationships," which aims to keep from having several organizations meeting at the same place and time ing without any coordinating body.

NAT'L MEDICAL ASS'N MEETING WELL ATTENDED

Allied Organizations Hold Conventions Jointly

8-25-34

By T. E. DAVIS

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (ANP) — From the Rev. W. S. Ellington's opening sermon of "The Great Physician" to the final automobile tour of the city there was enacted here a drama of the triumphs of science over sickness and death, during the annual meeting of the National Medical Society. They came from all parts of the country—doctors, nurses, dentists, and pharmacists—to take a part in the revelation of what is new as well as a rehearsal of methods of healing known centuries ago.

Surgeons with their skill are bringing renewed hopes to many of whom before there was very little hope. Physicians are reporting new evidences of their successful treatments of diesases which have been long a scourge of the Negro race. Nurses are explaining, as well as learning, new techniques for easing the pains of the sick. Pharmacists are introducing new compounds which will replace those which have been proven less efficient. Dentists are revealing new methods of treating and saving teeth.

Each branch of this scientific art of healing is making its contribution which when combined with the rest will mean a hoped for decrease in the abnormally high mortality and morbidity rates of the Negro race.

Hospital Association

The National Hospital Association was the first to begin its sessions. They were started Sunday, August 12, at the auditorium of Tennessee State College. The sessions were closed Tuesday morning. A total of 32 delegates was registered.

The officers for next years are: Dr. E. B. Perry, Kansas City, president; Dr. Hedrick, of Gary Ind., vice-president Dr. S. W. Smith, Chicago, secretary, reelected, and Miss Petra Pinn, Norfolk, treasurer.

Miss Pinn indicated that this was a most successful meeting and that the association went on record as endorsing a concerted effort to secure more hospitals for internships and for the employment of registered nurses. Dr. H. M. Green, retiring president, was elected president-emeritus and financial agent.

Six Hundred Doctors Attend

The medical and allied association with an approximate of 600 in attendance from various sections of the country started its convention with a radio address Monday night by the President, Dr. M. O. Bousfield, of Chicago, over WSM. In his talk he stressed the need for more cooperation on the part of various associations and gave that as the real reason for the combined meeting of all of the allied associations here at the present time.

Tuesday was also the opening day for the sessions of the National Nurses Association. The approximate attendance of nurses in attendance was 150. Their meetings were presided over by Miss Mabel C. Northcross, St. Louis, president of the association, and Miss Hylda Lyttle, director of the training school at Hubbard Hospital.

Dr. J. H. Hale President-Elect

The first public meeting of the combined conventions was held Tuesday night with Dr. J. H. Hale, of Meharry, president-elect of the N. M. A. as chairman. Dr. J. A. McMillan, medical director of Hubbard Hospital, in delivering the welcome address on the part of Meharry Medical College, declared: "Hospitalization of Negroes is a vital problem. They are crowded into dirty wards in many of the cities or are not even admitted in them at all. This is one cause of the high death rate of the Negro race."

He also said that "the average life of Negroes is 8 years less than that of the whites with the life of Negro women 11 years less than that of white women. This is not due to race but to the differences in living conditions and health habits." He offered as a solution of some of the evils of the situation "a shift of the medical facilities to the rural sections where they are badly needed."

First Specialist

The president of Meharry Medical College, Dr. J. J. Mullowney, was introduced by Dr. C. V. Roman, venerable physician of Nashville, to whom the credit is given as being the first Negro physician to become a specialist. Dr. Mullowney in a speech full of statistics of the small proportions of medical people to the Negro population in the Southern states, said that "the races are becoming more closely associated and must cooperate with each other. Meharry is playing an important part in this direction." "Medical schools should give more emphasis to child health." He also said that the physicians should "try to raise the standards of living of the people whom they serve. Nothing is beyond our field that stands for or concerns human welfare."

What Is A Negro Hospital

Dr. M. O. Bousfield, president of the N. M. A., in his masterful annual address, said among many other things that "there is much difficulty in determining just what is a Negro hospital." He had particular reference to the Negro unit of Grady Hospital in Atlanta, which is staffed with white physicians.

He cited many incidents of the conditions existing in many of the hospitals admitting Negroes in the south where at times Negroes have been operated upon and while still under the general anaesthesia have been removed to small quarters miles away, or where they have been shunted off into outside buildings or dark narrow basements. He urged the Negro physician to keep trying to get admission to the white hospitals in their cities.

He said that "the growing disinclination of white medical schools to admit Negro students brings to us the program of either combining our work to the two Negro medical schools or to compromise with Negro hospitals with white or mixed staffs.

Mention was made of the habit of the American Medical Association of putting colored after the names of Negro physicians. "This is done by the influence of white doctors in the South and smaller cities of the Northern sections of the country who want this to continue. This can only be changed by a direct appeal to the officers of the A. M. A. to take up the matter in their conventions."

In commenting on the separation of the dentists and the pharmacists from the N. M. A. he said "it was inevitable that the N. D. A. and the N. P. A. should separate from the N. M. A. because of a group consciousness from the sheer force of their increasing numbers."

The greatest financial problem of the N. M. A. is its journal, Dr. Bousfield said, and he made an appeal to the other associations to pool their resources with the N. M. A. in order that all of them might publish one good journal rather than several mediocre ones.

The Wednesday sessions of the associations were well attended and very interesting. Of particular interest was the pathological conference conducted by Dr. W. S. Quinland, learned pathologist at Meharry. The second public meeting was held Wednesday night. Dr. R. C. Brown, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., was in charge. An informative picture on the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis was shown by Dr. Bent of the Meharry staff. Dr. George W. Bowles of York, Pa., chairman, National Negro Health Movement, and also chairman of the exclusive board of the N. M. A., warned the American people against the waste of human lives through disease. He indicated that the "marriage of syphilitics has done much to increase the numbers of feeble-minded."

"In the matter of information about the venereal diesases Dr. Bowles said that "there is as much reluctance on the part of the public to be enlightened as there is on the part of the physicians to enlighten them." He added that "it is the duty of medical men to give to the public the information which it needs so badly on the control of venereal diseases." Dr. Bowles gave as three health problems of the Negro—tuberculosis;; venereal diseases; maternal and infant mortality.

Meharry and Hubbard Cooperate

The entire facilities of both Meharry Medical College and Hubbard Hospital were placed at the disposal of the members of the associations and throughout the week there were demonstrations by the different departments. The surgical section was particularly busy with numerous operations being performed by the hospital surgeons, Drs. McMillan, Hale, Tolbert, and Forde, as well as by visiting surgeons.

The exhibits by the nurses institute and the scientific exhibits under the direction of Dr. W. H. Barnes of Philadelphia and F. O. Nichols of the American Social Hygiene Association are the highest order and attracted large numbers daily. Special X-ray classes were conducted in the chemistry lecture hall at Fisk for the benefit of the medical men.

The entire nurse training school under the very efficient direction of Miss H. M. Lyttle was most efficient in seeing that the large host of guests was rapidly informed of meeting places, etc., as well as attending to numerous details which go to make a convention.

NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Nashville, Tenn., August. — (ANP) — With a plea for solidarity on the part of the Medical Associations, Dr. J. H. Hale, of the Meharry Staff and President of the National Medical Association for the coming year, closed the 40th Anniversary of the Association. Dr. Hale paid a great tribute to the officers of the past year and in particular to Drs. Bousfield, the retiring President, and C. A. Lenon, the General Secretary, to whom he referred "as the man who never tires." His closing remarks—"Let us leave here with the spirit of solidarity, as brethren working in the interest of suffering humanity," rang down the curtain of what has been declared the best meeting in the history of the Association.

The official registrations of the National Medical Association were:

Pharmacists	13
Dentists	14
Surgeons	88
Physicians	266
	381

The general attendance of medical registrants and those who did not do so was considerably more. The meeting place for the next year will be New Orleans, La. This Queen City of the South received the nod over Philadelphia and New York.

Two new features of the meeting to be introduced next year will be the admittance of medical graduates immediately upon their passing the medical board examinations into the Association with no charge for dues for the first year, and the agreement of the Association to cooperate with the government's present plan for relief. This year with a balance on hand of $66.66 the Association is now able for the first time in quite a number of years to be "out of the red."

The officers for the next year are:

Dr. J. H. Hale, of Nashville, President.

Dr. W. H. Barnes, Philadelphia, Pa., President-Elect.

Dr. Rivers Frederick, New Orleans, La., 1st Vice-President.

Dr. Wm. D. Giles, Chicago, 2nd Vice-President. (re-elected).

Dr. J. A. McFall, Charleston, S. C., 3rd Vice-President.

Dr. C. A. Lanon, Brownsville, Pa., General Secretary. (re-elected).

A. G. Terrance, Opelousas, La., Asst. Secretary.

Dr. G. W. Bowles was re-elected Chairman of the Executive Board with the rest of the members remaining intact with the exceptions of the election of Dr L. N. Hill, of Atlanta, to succeed Dr. J. M. Thomas, of Detroit, (deceased); Dr. M. B. Hutto, of Bainbridge, Ga., to succeed Dr. U. T. Carter, of Providence, R. I., and Dr. J. Leach to succeed Dr P. M. Edwards, of Philadelphia, Pa., (deceased). Dr. Martin, of the N. H. A., will also be a member of the Board for the coming year.

DR. HALE ELECTED HEAD OF MEDICS

Dr. Bousfield Pleads For "Solidarity"—"White Attitude" Is Discussed.

The official registrations of the N. M. A. numbered 381, distributed among the particular professions as follows:

Physicians	266
Surgeons	88
Dentists	14
Pharmacists	13

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 23—Separation of the dentists and pharmacists from the National Medical Associtaion, to form a National Dentists' Association and a National Pharmacists Association, marked the highlight of the N. M. A., which met in Nashville last week, for its 40th anniversary convention.

In commenting upon the separation of the branch professions, retiring President M. O. Bousfield remarked that it was inevitable, "because of a group consciousness from the sheer force of their increasing numbers."

Dr. J. H. Hale of the Meharry hospital staff is president for the coming year of the N. M. A. The association will convene in New Orleans in 1935.

Other high points of the N. M. A. convention, which was held at the same time that the National Hospital Association and the Nurses Association met, in Nashville, included the reading of papers concerning various branches of medical science, addresses by eminent persons in the field of scientific healing, and combined public meetings with the two other conventions. Among those who spoke or delivered addresses were: Drs. R. C. L. Markoe of Detroit, U. T. Rolfe of Meharry, W. A. Beck of Meharry, J. A. Kennedy of Tuskegee, Russell L. Smith of St. Louis, Mo., E. B. Perry of Kansas City, H. Reginald Smith of Chicago, J. A. McMilliard, medical director of Hubbard, M. B. Butto of Bainbridge, Ga., J. J. Mullowney, president of Meharry Medical college, G. W. Bowles of York, Pa., W. S. Quinland, pathologist at Meharry, P. M. Murray of New York, Numa P. G. Adams, Dean of Howard Medical School, Rivers Frederick of New Orleans, and many others.

Pleads for "Solidarity"

A plea for solidarity in the medical professions was made by President Hale in the closing session of the meeting. Dr. Bousfield spoke on the vital issue of the hospitalization of colored patients, citing instances of discrimination and inferior treatment. He also directed the attention of the Association to the problem of complete medical training for colored youth.

"White Attitude" Stressed

The growing disinclination of white medical schools to admit Negro students brings to us the program of either confining our work to the two Negro medical schools (Howard and Meharry) or to compromise with Negro hospitals with white or mixed staffs," declared Dr. Bousfield.

The entire facilities of both Meharry Medical college and Hubbard Hospital were placed at the disposal of the members of the N. M. A., and throughout the week there were demonstrations by the different departments.

Numerous operations were performed by the hospital and visiting surgeons, and there were exhibitions by the Nurses' institute, and scientific exhibits under the direction of Dr. W. H. Barnes of Philadelphia and F. O. Nichols of the A. S. H. A. Special X-ray classes were conducted in the chemistry lecture hall at Fisk for the benefit of the medical men.

National Medical Association.

Medical Association—1934

Data on: Physicians, Dentists, Pharmacists.

NEARLY THOUSAND NURSES AND DOCTORS FROM EVERY SECTION AT N. M. A. MEET IN NASHVILLE

MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS COMBINE IN SOUTHERN CONFERENCE; 150 NURSES CONVENE

White "M. D.'s" In Tax Supported Hospitals For Colored Scored In Nashville Conclave

By T. E. DAVIS

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 23.—(ANP)—From Rev. W. S. Ellington's opening sermon of the "Great Physician" to the final automobile tour of the city there is being enacted here a drama of the triumphs of science over sickness and death. They have come from all parts of the country—doctors, nurses, dentists, and pharmacists—to take a pprt in the revelation of what is new as well as a rehearsal of methods of healing known centuries ago. Surgeons with their skill are bringing renewed hopes to many of whom before there was very little hope. Physicians are reporting new evidences of their successful treatments of diseases which have been long a scourge of the Negro race. Nurses are explaining, as well as learning, new techniques for easing the pains of the sick. Pharmacists are introducing new compounds which will replace those which have been proven less efficient. Dentists are revealing new methods of treating and saving teeth. Each branch of this scientific art of healing is making its contribution which when combined with the rest will mean a hoped for decrease in the abnormally high mortality and morbidity races on the Negro race.

Hospital Association

The National Hospital Association was the first to begin its sessions. They were started Sunday, August 12, at the auditodium of State college. During the course of the day papers were read by Miss G. E. Massey of Washington, and Miss M. C. Northcross of St. Louis, on the subjects of "The Student Nurse" and "The Graduate Nurse." At the Sunday night session in the State college jarlors two papers were read, TThe Hospital's relation to its community," by Dr. R. T. Smith of Nashville, and "The Cause of Hospital Problems and the Method of Solving Them" by W. C. Hackett of Phoe? nix, Ariz. The Monday sessions included an address by the president, Dr. H. M. Green of Knoxville; and papers by Drs. L. Thomas of Detroit, J. M. Franklin of Prairie View, Texas, P. M. Murphy of New York, Joseph H. Ward of Tuskegee. Others taking part in the discussions were: Drs. J. E. Perry, Kansas City; J. J. Mullowney, Nashville; Admirable N. J. Blackwood, Provident Hospital, Chicago; Miss Ethel Bingham, Knoxville; Dr. Numa P. G. Adams, Dean of Howard Medical School; Dr. Rivers Frederick, New Orleans and Miss Rosie L. Turner, Liberia, Africa. The sessions were closed Tuesday morning. A total of 32 delegates were registered. The officers for next year are: Dr. E. B. Perry of Kansas City, president; Dr. Hedrick of Gary, Ind., vice president; Dr. S. W. Smith of Chicago was re-elected secretary, and Miss Petra Pinn of Norfolk was re-elected treasuer. Miss Pinn indicated that this was a most successful meeting and that the Association went on record as endorsing a concerted effort to secure more hospitals for interneships and for the employment of registered nurses. Dr. H. M. Green, the retiring president, was elected president emeritus and financial agent.

Six Hundred Doctors Attend

The medical associations with an approximtte of 600 in attendance from various sections fo the country started their convention with a radio address Monday night by the president, Dr. M. O. Bousfield of Chicago over WSM. In his talk he stressed the need for more cooperation on the part of various associations and gave that as the real reason for the combined meeting of all of the associations here at the present time. The Tuesday sessions included a joint session of all the associations in the morning and sectional programs in the afternoon. The medical section was presided over by Dr. T. M. Smith of Chicago with Dr. Leo S. Butler of Baton Ronge, La., secretary. During the course of the meeting papers were read by Drs. R. C. L. Markoe of Detroit, D. T. Rolfe of Meharry, W. A. Beck of Meharry, J. A. Kennedy of Tuskegee, and Russell L. Smith of St. Louis, Mo. The Surgical Section with Dr. E. B. Perry of Kansas City as chairman, and Dr. H. Reginald Smith of Chicago as secretary, met as a seminar in which prominent surgeons presented their most interesting cases. The Dental section was presided over by Dr. Wm. D. Giles of Chicago, and the Pharmaceutical section was in charge of Dr. H. B. Marble of Lexington, Ky.

Nurses Convene Too

Tuesday was also the opening day for the sessions of the Nurses Association. The approximate attendance of nurses in attendance is 150. During the course of the day their meetings were featured by a welcome address by Miss Helon Edwards of the Hubbard staff, and papers by Miss A. D. Vinson and Drs. J. A. McMillan, M. J. Bent and E. F. Alleyne, all of the Hubbard Hospital staff. These meetings were presided over by Miss Mabel C. Northcross of St. Louis, the president of the Association, and Miss Hylda Little, director of the training school at Hubbard hospital.

Dr. J. H. Hale President-Elect

The first public meeting of the combined conventions was held Tuesday night with Dr. J. H. Hale of Meharry, president-elect of the N. M. A. as chairman. Dr. J. A. McMillan, medical director of Hubbard, delivered the welcome address on the part of Meharry Medical college. High points in his speech were that "hospitalization of Negroes is a vital problem. They are crowded into dirty wards in many of the cities or are not even admitted in them at all. This is one cause of the high death rate of the Negro race." He also said that "the average life of Negroes is 8 years less than that of the khites with the life of Negro women 11 years less than that of white women. This is not due to race but to the differences in living conditions and health habits." He offers as a solution of some of the evils of the situation "a shift of the medical facilities to the rural sections where they are badly needed." Dr. L. L. Patton, president of the Volunteer State M. A., extended a welcome to the visitors on behalf of the state association in which he urged them to "lift their standards high." Miss Mabel C. Northcross, the president of the National Nurses Association, was introduced by Mrs. G. E. Massey Riddle of Washington. She expressed greetings on behalf of the nurses. The response was made by the genial Dr. M. B. Hutto of Bainbridge, Georgia. The president of Meharry college, Dr. J. J. Mullowney, was introduced by Dr. C. V. Roman, venerable physician of Nashville and to whom the credit is given as being the first Negro physician to become a specialist. Dr. Mullowney in a speech full of statistics of the small proportions of medical people to the Negro population in the southern states also said that "the races are becoming more closely associated and must cooperate with each other. Meharry is playing an important part in this direction. Medical schools should give more emphasis to child health." He also said that the physicians should "try to raise the standards of living of the people whom they serve. Nothing is beyond our field that stands for or concerns human welfare."

What Is a Negro Hospital?

Dr. H. M. Green, the president of the N. H. A., introduced Dr. M. O. Bousfield, president of the N. M. A. In his masterful annual address Dr. Bousfield said among other things, that "there is much difficulty in determining just what is a Negro hospital." He had particular reference to the Negro unit of Grady hospital in Atlanta, which is staffed with white physicians. He cited many incidents of the conditions existing in many of the hospitals admitting Negroes in the south where at times Negroes have been operated upon and while still under the general anaesthesia have been removed to small quarters miles away, or where they have been shunted off into outside buildings or dark narrow basements. He urged the Negro physician to keep trying to get admission to the white hospitals in their cities. He said that "the growing disinclination of white medical schools to admit Negro students brings to us the program of either combining our work to the two Negro medical schools or to compromise with Negro hospitals with white or mixed staffs.

Mention was made of the habit of the American Medical Associathetion of putting "colored" after the names of Negro physicians. "This is done by the influence of white doctors in the South and smaller cities of the northern sections of the country who want this to continue. This can only be changed by a direct appeal to the officers of the A. M. A. to take up the matter in their conventions." In commenting on the separation of the dentists and the pharmacists from the N. M. A. he said "it was inevitable that the N. D. A. and the N. P. A. should separate from the N. M. A. because of a group consciousness from the sheer force of their increasing numbers." The greatest financial problem of the N. M. A. is its journal Dr. Bousfield said and he made an appeal to the other associations to pool their resources with the N. M. A. in order that all of them might publish one good journal rather than several mediocre ones. The officers of the N. N. A. and the N. M. A. were presented to the audience and the meeting was closed with official announcements by Dr. G. W. Bowles of York, Pa.

The Wednesday sessions of the Association were well attended and very interesting. Of particular interest was the pathological conference conducted by Dr. W. S. Quinland, learned pathologist at Meharry. This conference, during which a case study was analyzed and widely commented upon, was attended by over 400 physicians and surgeons and the opinions expressed by many indicate that it in itself was well worth the trip to the conference. The morning session of the Nurses Institute, presided over by Miss G. E. Massey, included papers by Miss N. D. Gage, director of the Hamption School of Nursing, Miss Ethel Swope, assistant director, American Nurses Association, and Mrs. Louise A. Leubers, an instructor of Provident hospital, in Chicago, Ill. During the course of the afternoon session presided over by Miss E. Q. Jackson of the Hubbard staff, there were presented papers by Miss E. V. Lyons of New Orleans, La., Mrs. E. S. Waters of Kansas City, Mo., and Miss E. M. Chrismon of St. Louis, Mo.

The second public meeting was held Wednesday night. Dr. R. C. Brown, U. S. P. H. S., Washington, D. C., was in charge. A very enjoyable as well as informative picture on the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis was shown by Dr. Dr. Bent of the Meharry Staff, Dr. George W. Boyles of York, Pa. Chairman National Negro Health Movement, and also chairman of the executive board of the N. M. A., gave an address on the Conservation of Health. In it he warned the American people against the waste of human lives through disease. He indicated that the "marriage of syphilitics have done much to increase the numbers of feeble minded. In the matter of information about the veneral diseases, Dr. Bowles said that "there is as much reluctance on the part of the public to be enlightened as there is on the part of physicians to enlighten them." He further added that "it is the duty of medical men to give to the public the information which it needs so badly on the control of veneral diseases." Dr. Bowles gave three health problems of the Negro: tuberculosis, veneral diseases, maternal and infant mortality. Dr. W. C. Williams of th Tennessee Health Depatment and Dr. Hugh J. Morgan of the Vanderbilt Medical school, were also on the program.

The Thursday sessions brought to a close the special sessions at which papers were read and discussed by the various associations. On Friday the sessions will be ended with business meetings in the morning and a joint business session in the afternoon.

Meharry And Hubbard Cooperate

The entire faculties of both Meharry Medical college and Hubbard hospital have been placed at the disposal of the members of the associations and throughout the week there have been demonstrations by the different departments. The surgical section has been particularly busy with numerous operations being performed by the hospital surgeons, Drs. McMillan, Hale, Tolbert and Forde, as well as by visiting surgeons. The exhibits by the Nurses institute and the scientific exhibits under the direction of Dr. W. H. Barnes of Philadelphia and F. O. Nichols of the A. S. H. A., are of the highest order and have been attracting large numbers daily. Special X-Ray classes have been conducted in the Chemistry lecture hall at Fisk for the benefit of the medical men. The entire nurse training school under the very efficient direction of Miss H. M. Lyttle, has been the most efficient in seeing that the large host of guests were rapidly informed of meeting places, etc., as well as attending to numerous details which go to make a convention.

NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION PASSES LEGISLATION AIMED AT CURBING GROWTH OF "POLITICS" IN THE ORGANIZATION

Hereafter Members of House of Delegates Will Be Chosen by Local Association, On Basis of One Delegate for Each Ten Members

(ANP)—The 40th annual session of the National Medical Association which has just been closed at Nashville, is in many respects one of the most outstanding sessions in the whole history of the organization. For the first time in many years, and despite the effects of the depression, the association has paid debts old and new of over $1600.00 and is entirely out of the red and has a small balance to begin another year's work. This outstanding example of hard work, resulting in a successful issue, has been due very largely to the fine organizational work of last year's president, Dr. M. O. Bousfield of Chicago, General Secretary C. A. Lanon of Brownsville, Pa., and the new president of the Association, Dr. J. H. Hale of Nashville. These three stalwarts were ably assisted by Dr. George W. Bowles of York, Pa., chairman of the Executive Board and Dr. R. T. Belsaw of Mobile, Ala., secretary of the Executive Board and Drs. Jno. A. Kenney, editor of the Journal of the Association, Dr. Harry W. Barnes of Philadelphia is the new president-elect of the Association and New Orleans, La., is the place of meeting for another year.

Meeting in Nashville at the same time was the National Organization of Colored Graduate Nurses, the National Hospital Association, the National Association of Life Insurance Examiners, and the National Pharmaceutical Association, The last named organization gave up its one year attempt to set up a separate organization and returned to the National Medical Association as a division of the organization. Memorials were received from the National Dental Association which had met earlier in the year at Nashville. The Dental section of the N. M. A. was functioning this year, as in other years, this time under the leadership of Dr. Wm. D. Giles of Chicago.

Some interesting legislation was passed at this session. Claims that the N. M. A. has been ruled from within will be forever silenced by the passage of constitutional amendments affecting the makeup of the House of Delegates. Hereafter members of the House of Delegates will be chosen and certified to in the local organizations of the Association on the basis of one delegate to any ten paid up members or fraction thereof in the local unit. This is expected to increase membership, remove a lot of politics from the convention by having these delegates elected at home, and make the organization thoroughly representative of all its members in all sections of the country. This legislation was enthusiastically received by the membership and quickly passed over the faint protests of a few objectionists.

New constitutions are to be printed and sold to the membership at cost and a list of the active members of the Association is to be published for distribution to members.

Heretofore some friction has resulted from having several organizations meeting at the same time and place without any coordinating body. The National Medical Association passed a resolution to foster an organization to overcome this friction. "The National Council on Professional Relationships" is the suggested name for the ever boody and representation is to be had on a basis of one member for every 100 paid up members or fraction thereof. This is considered an important move by the executive committee, and will result in less friction in New Orleans. It is conceived as being the only solution for keeping all these organizations together.

The election of Dr. W. Harry Barnes is pleasing to the membership because he is a representative of that unending lis tof qualified men who have heretofore headed the organization. Dr. Bousfield has been hailed as one of the hardest workers and best organizers the Association has had. Dr. Hale is possessed of fine personality and qualities of leadership. Barnes belongs to the list. The expected fight within the convention did not develop, the only discord anywhere was in the singing of "Bod Be with Us," whcih closed the session.

BOUSFIELD SEES NEW PROBLEM IN MEDICAL FIELD

Issues Clarion Call To Doctors To Meet Bad Situations

NASHVILLE, Tenn., (ANP)—Of the pertinent discussions which claimed the attention of delegates to the National Medical Association last week was contained in th eaddress of President Midian O. Bousfield, when he discussed the future of medical education among Negroes.

"There appears, from observation, to be a growing disinclination to admit Negro students into nothern medical schools," said Dr. Bousfield.

"This is likely to result in our finding ourselves confined to Meharry and Howard for medical education. Certainly the statement can be without reflection on the merits of these two excellent institutions that this will be an undesirable situation. It would be, from a purely educational viewpoint, a mistake to have all the people of a race or group educated at one or two colleges.

M. O. BOUSFIELD

"There is diversity in educational methods and competence which should be available to Negroes in all fields. if Harvard and John Hopkins were to be considered as the two best medical schools shuch a statement would still be true.

Hospitals Stumbling Blocks

"The white hospital has returned to plague us again in this particular field, a suit has elsewhere intruded itself, as an element in the difficulties of Negro doctors. In recent years more and more stress is being placed upon the actual hospital experience of medical students while still in school.

"In some institutions they are now requiring of junior and senior medical students, from two to seven semester units of work within the hospital. Such positions are known as clinical clerkships. The actual work done may be briefly explained as being a greatly restricted interneship, but none-the less brings the students into intimate personal contact with the hospital patient.

White Patients Said To Balk

"In northern white medical schools, hospital teaching experience is gained in white hospitals with white patients. Certain deans and faculty members have deemed it impossible to grant such clinical clerkships, to Negro students. The easiest way out of this difficulty, for them, is the exclusion of Negro students from the school. This brings us face to face with a tremendously important problem of segregation and education. The question at issue is, whether we are willing to confine our medical education very largely to two institutions or make certain compromises in the form of Negro hospitals, attached or affiliated to white medical schools, for certain services, apparently otherwise unobtainable.

"It seems to me that such a problem as this would indicate to our lethargic professional group that not only is primary medical involved but post-graduate training as well. Strong organization is necessary to fight these inhibiting influences. Such a problem will test the wiles of any group. We should fight to break down these barriers wherever possible. There are many friends willing to assist. In some cases we may have to accept the Negro hospital as a temporary solution.

Hospitals With Teaching Staff

"We should not lose sight of the fact that in the eyes of many people, influential in the medical world, the Negro physician has yet to prove himself. The so-called Negro hospital has many times given this opportunity. In Chicago since the establishment of the new Provident Hospital, colored physicians have secured staff appointments on white hospitals, heretofore impossible. Previously in the minds of many this was the one thing which Provident would prevent.

"There are instances in Chicago of Negro physicians holding staff positions in hospitals and dispensaries attached to medical schools in which, at present, there are no Negro students, and there is reason to believe that it will be impossible to get colored medical students admitted again. Such are the incongruities we face in these matters. Again, improved relationships, continued watchfulness, and application will be necessary. This matter deserves our most serious consideration."

New York.

Medical Associations—1934.

Data on: Physicians, Dentists, Pharmacists.

Negro Fellow

There are almost 4,000 Negro doctors in the U. S. About 1,500 of them belong to the "Race's" National Medical Association, and a somewhat lesser number to the all-inclusive American Medical Association. But not one of them belongs to the exclusive American College of Physicians or, until last week, to the equally exclusive, but more progressive, American College of Surgeons. By his election to fellowship Dr. Louis Tompkins Wright of Manhattan's Harlem becomes the nation's No. 1 Negro Surgeon. 10-29-34

Dr. Wright's distinction as a surgeon lies in his handling of fractured skulls,

James L. Allen

DR. LOUIS TOMPKINS WRIGHT

Genetics is a personal concern.

of which hurly-burly Harlem has supplied him with more than 1,000. His special duty as a fellow of the College of Surgeons will be to regiment Negro doctors behind the College's policy of fostering insurance policies to pay hospital bills. vol. 24, no. 18.

As with every intelligent Negro, genetics is an immediate personal concern to Dr. Wright. His complexion is light brown. Mrs. Wright, a onetime school-teacher whose mother was German, has all the appearance of a white. With keen intellectual curiosity they awaited the births of their two children. Jane, 14, is distinctly brown. Barbara, 13, looks like a little white girl. The children attend the swank, progressive Ethical Culture School.

Pure Magazine

Dr. Louis T. Wright Re-Appointed Major

Defender 11-3-34

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The re-appointment of Dr. Louis T. Wright, police surgeon and eminent in his profession in New York City, to the rank of major in the U. S. Army Medical Reserves, announced last week, is ascribed in part to the efforts of Congressman Joseph A. Gavagan.

Previously Dr. Wright had held the commission, but at the expiration of the term, the new commission was denied him. Congressman Gavagan, of the Twenty-first Congressional district, intervened for Dr. Wright.

After a consultation with the War Department, the Harlem surgeon was given his rank. The week before Dr. Wright was elected the first Race Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, in Boston, Mass. He is outstanding for his research and for his hospital activities also.

Data on: Physicians, Dentists, Pharmacists.

Edenton, N. C., News
March 26, 1934

COLORED WOMAN DENTIST HERE

O. B. Hines who will open dental offices here next Wednesday in the Hines Building on Broad Street, is among the few colored women dentists in North Carolina. Originally from Virginia she is a graduate of Shaw University and Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tenn.

Charlotte, N. C., News
March 6, 1934

Negroes Ask Chance To Get Medical Work

Committee From Society Will Ask Governor To Allow Negro Internes To Serve.

Seeking an opportunity for negro internes to get a place on the staff of the State Hospital for the Insane at Goldsboro, the state institution for insane negroes, a committee from the Old North State Medical society will confer with Governor Ehringhaus in Raleigh Friday.

Dr. Edson Blackman, of Charlotte, president of the Old North State society, will head the delegation which will ask the governor to take such action as necessary to make it possible for young doctors of the negro race to have an opportunity to serve on the staff of the hospital.

The committee is composed of Dr. Blackman, Dr. R. A. Bryce, of Roxboro; Dr. C. M. Alston, of Monroe; Dr. M. C. King, of Franklinton; Dr. W. J. Hughes, of Salisbury; Dr. D. L. Bland, of Sanford; and Dr. Clyde Donnell, of Durham. Dr. Donnell is secretary of the state society.

Dr. Blackman said that the proposal has the support of a number of the leading white physicians of the state. He said that Dr. A. J. Crowell, of this city, former president of the state board of health, has indorsed the request as being "nothing but right and a reasonable request.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
August 18, 1934

DR. SOLOMON TO TAKE POSITION AT SANATORIUM.

Sanatorium, Aug. 17.—Dr. W. W. Solomon, a Negro physician whose home is in Omaha, Neb., is to begin his duties on September 1 as assistant to the physician in charge of the colored division of the North Carolina Sanatorium, according to announcement by Dr. P. P. McCain, superintendent.

Dr. Solomon's salary will be paid by the Rosenwald fund as part of the fund's campaign to improve health and other conditions among the colored people of the South. Dr. Solomon has had a year's rotating internship at Lincoln Hospital, in Durham.

Rockingham, N. C. Post-Dispatch
Ocober 18, 1934

NEGRO DOCTORS AT DUKE POST COURSE

A post-graduate course in fractures was given at Duke University Oct. 15th to the negro doctors and dentists of North Carolina.

The session started at 2 p. m., with a banquet furnished by Duke, held at the Lincoln hospital, and lectures resumed at the night session.

Eminent doctors lectured on the various kinds of fractures.

Attending from this section were Dr. F. D. Quick of Rockingham, Dr. J. H. Robinson and Dentist A. L. Robinson of Hamlet, Dr. N. E. Jackson of Laurinburg.

Asheville, N. C., Has Become Mecca For Sufferers of High Blood Pressure

During the latter part of November, 1933 there appeared in the press an announcement that Dr. L. O. Miller of this city had discovered a formula for the safe and orderly reduction of high blood pressure. The annuoncement, as I recall created quite a discussion among the laity as well as the professional group. Many in both ranks believed such a disease was hopeless and incurable, and that apoplexy and death were the inexitable results.

The remarks cures reported here in Asheville aroused my curiosity and I set out to interview those who had received treatment that I might know first hand what it was all about. To say the least I was quite skeptical myself before I began my investigations, but after beginning my job I was amazed to find so many sufferers who had been relieved of the agonizing symptoms the younger ones apparently cured while those of advanced years were made to feel a new lease on life had been given them.

Much street talk had reference to Mr. Thomas Lattimore, 155 Valley St. whom I learned had been confined to his room for two years without being able to leave the room, due to headaches, dizziness and nervousness. All of this time Mr. Latitmore stated he was under treatment and care of a well known white specialist, but showed no signs of improvement. In Februarv 1934. he changed doctors. After one month's treatment from Dr. Miller this man was able to go up town and has been going every since.

Another case that interested me was that of a young man by the name of Mr. Jack Moore, 21 years of age, a college student of St. Augustine College at Raleigh, N. C. This young man was forced ot leave college in March 1934 because of ill health from high blood pressure and "heart trouble." He suffered a stroke of paralysis in March 1934. Under the care of Dr. Miller and treatment with his high blood pressure formula, his blood presure was reduced to normal and all evidence of paralysis disappeared within six weeks following the attack. This young man registered this fall at a Western College to complete his education.

There are many other cases that interest me, but the case of Mr. H. H. Hamilton, age 45, and Mr. Thomas McClellan age 65, who suffered strokes of paralysis from high blood pressure, were of greatest interest. Both men speak in high terms of the new treatment, and show absolutely no signs of ever having had paralysis. Mr. McClellan is a part owner of the Y. M. I. Drug Store, while Mr. Hamilton is a school professor at Canton, N. C.

In seekng information concerning those who came tto Asheville this summer for treatment I found the following states represented: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Virginia, West Virginia, D. C., Pennsylivinia, New Jersey and New York.

The treatment, as I understand it, is not given by mouth, but is injected directly into the veins without harm tothe patient. the blood pressure falling slowly over a period of weeks. From the testimony which I have been able to gather from patients and from physicians who have used Dr. Miller's preparation, I have come to the conclusion that this man must have something the world needs for people to beat a pathway to his door from distance of hundreds of miles, seeking relief and a longer lease on life.

R. S. Saxon, Pub. of Asheville Record

Medical Associations-1934

Ohio.

Data on: Physicians, Dentists, Pharmacists.

DR. CARL ROBERTS

A great deal of distinction has been added to the fame that Dr. Carl G. Roberts already enjoyed as the result of his paper published in the Journal of the American Medical Association, subject: "Transduodenal Decompression and Reintroduction by Protoclysis of Gastro-Intestinal Drainage in Acute Mechanical Ileus." This doctor is too well known both in his profession and in the realms of literature to require extended comment here, but we are glad to call attention to the meritorious achievements of those among us to, in a measure, offset some of the unenviable matters so frequently published in the daily press concerning the unworthy members of our Race.

Pennsylvania

Medical Associations - 1934

Data on. Physicians, Dentists, Pharmacists.

Negro Medical Profession Sincere In Research Work

PHILADELPHIA, June 14. (ANP)—At the final meeting of the Philadelphia Academy of Medicine and Allied Science, held on Monday, May 21, Dr. Numa P. G. Adams, dean of the Medical School of Howard university, was the guest speaker. He dealt in detail with the research work going on at that medical school now, speaking of its necessity and of its placing the Negro practitioner in a place of prominence in the medical world.

The university has been getting much favorable publicity from all parts of the world as the result of the research work that has been done by some of the members of its faculty. Universities in this country and abroad, business houses and individuals are constantly writing to the university for reprints of the various work that has been done and published.

The American Medical Association after working over some of the work done by one of the University research workers gave signal recognition to this work by awarding a sort of grant with which work along a similar line would be pursued by the worker.

Several large drug firms have given grants together with the necessary drugs for the carrying out of problems that the research workers are trying to solve.

The Philadelphia Academy of Medicine and Allied Sciences made a grant to the Research Department of the University Medical School which Dr. Adams stated was the first such grant coming from any Negro organization.

Medic Relieved of Duty at Leavenworth by Army

LEAVENWORTH, Kans. — Dr. Alfred Foster, who had been assigned here two weeks ago as a first lieutenant in the medical corps, has returned to his home in Philadelphia, after being informed that the original order had been amended, so as to relieve him of further duty.

Dr. Foster was given a thorough examination upon his appointment and told to report here, but upon arrival was told by the adjutant's office that a letter from headquarters in Omaha stated that he was found "physically unfit for service." The letter did not state the nature of the unfitness.

There are no colored commissioned officers at the post here. Dr. Foster is a graduate of Wiley College and the Meharry Medical School. He served his internship at General Hospital No. 2, completing his services in June. Dr. Foster has passed the Kansas State Board examiners. He is now serving as junior house physician at Douglass Hospital in Philadelphia.

Tennessee.

Medical Association - 1934

Data on: Physicians, Dentists, Pharmacists.

Dorsey Named President Of Dental Asso.

Dentists Crowd Nashville For Twenty-first Annual Session

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July. — Dr. Charles W. Dorsey, of Philadelphia, was elected president of the National Dental Association when the twenty-first annual session of that body was held here July 10-13 as guests of the Capital City Dental Society.

The sessions were held at the Meharry Medical College, the mayor of the city and the president of Meharry welcoming the visiting delegates, and Dr. Charles A. Dunstan, of Raleigh, N. C., responded. The principal feature of the session was the annual address of the president of the association, delivered by Dr. M. D. Wiseman, of Washington.

Among visiting participants on the program were Dr. C. Thurston Ferebee and Dr. Jackson L. Davis of the Howard University Dental College. Dean Russell A. Dixon, of Howard University, was also in attendance. Local dentists on the program were Drs. C. A. Oliver, J. S. Singleton, A. L. Whitaker, C. B. Steele, A. B. Jefferson, and George P. Seeman, specialist on oral surgery and exodortis.

Dr. S. E. Bernow, Chicago, assisted by the local Hoffer Brothers, Dental Manufacturing Company and Dr. E. F. Alleyne, of Meharry, were also contributors.

The public health meeting was addressed by Dr. Charles W. Dorsey, president-elect of the association; Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, editor of the Nashville Globe-Independent; and Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, of the United States Health Service, whose subject was "Debits and Credits in the Bookkeeping of Health." Music by the A. and I. State College singers was a feature of the program.

In the annual tennis tournament, Dr. M. D. Wiseman, of Washington, won the trophy, a silver cup.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. W. B. Reed, president- elect; Dr. E. W. Taggart, Birmingham, Ala, secretary-treasurer; and Dr. C. L. Thomas, Louisville, Ky., assistant secretary.

The next annual meeting will be held in Louisville, Ky., August 13, 14, 15, 16, 1935.

NASHVILLE, TENN.
MORNING TENNESSEAN

AUG 18 1934

The Negro Doctors.

Negro physicians and surgeons of the National Medical Association concluded on Friday their annual meeting in this city.

The five days the association was in session were crowded ones.

Reports of the gathering reflect the rapid progress that has been made by this professional group of the negro race.

The health of the negro section of our population is a matter of great concern to the white population. Aside from the humanitarian considerations, which are impressive in the South, where the races live in such close association while maintaining their racial integrity, as a measure of protection to their own good health, the white people must interest themselves in whatever measures are necessary to protect the health of the negro population.

Proof of the interest in the problem of white members of the medical profession was manifest in many ways during the negro convention. Leading doctors of this community went before the negro groups to lecture, and more than one of the delegates to the convention pointed with pride to the encouragement received from white physicians in the early years of struggle for medical education.

Every year the negro race is supplying doctors to minister to it in increasing numbers. In Nashville is located one of the two great schools devoted to the education of negro doctors and its graduates have shed credit upon that institution.

The question of negro health, in spite of its importance to the community as a whole, is a matter in which the negro doctors can play a leading part. In some communities negro doctors are still barred from municipal hospitals where negro patients are admitted, a discrimination which should be removed.

This discrimination limits the field in which young negro doctors can work out their internships and it often works a hardship on the negro patients who have been encouraged and should be encouraged to look to the members of their race for succor when in trouble.

This problem was one of the many matters under discussion during the recent convention, and those who followed the deliberations could not but have been convinced of the justice and wisdom of a liberal policy toward these negroes who, working against handicaps which the white candidate of the M. D. degree do not face, have proved their worth.

R. F. BOYD MEDICAL SOCIETY ELECTS OFFICERS FOR YEAR

Keeping up its splendid strides in being abreast of the times, the R. F. Boyd Medical Society held its annual meeting on November 5th with a full attendance. Dr. W. E. A. Forde was elected president Dr. T. H. Ballard, vice president Dr. L. A. Cardell, secretary, Dr. Grant, corresponding secretary, Dr. W. A. Beck, treasurer, Dr. M. J. Bent, historian, Dr. H. H. Walker, parliamentarian, Dr. R. C. Cheek, chaplain.

The Society also selected an executive committee consisting of five members, viz: Drs. Forde, Cardell, Beck, Ailene and Maryland. In view of the fact that the National Medical Association is to be held next year in the south and to the further fact that Nashville made such a splendid record in its entertainment of visitors during the past year, unusual activity has been noticeable and a great deal more interest shown in the R. F. Boyd Medical Society than heretofore.

They augmented their official family by selecting the following chairmen of standing committees: Dr. S. Freeman for the National Medical Association, Dr. R. Richardson for the membership committee, Dr. H. C. FFloyd, program committee, and Dr. L. A. Cardell as regular reporter.

Texas.

Medical Associations—1934

Data on: Physicians, Dentists, Pharmacists.

DOCTORS CLOSE ANNUAL SESSION

DALLAS.—The forty-eighth annual meeting of the Lone Star Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association closed Thursday, June 14, after a successful three days service of meetings and clinics at Baylor Medical school, Pinkston Clinic and McMillan Sanitarium. The opening program for the public was held at St. James A. M. E. Church, Good and Florence streets, Tuesday night. Dr. W. E. Shallowhorne, president of the local association acted as master of ceremonies at the final session.

Dr. C. W. Pemberton of Houston, was chosen president-elect for 1935. Mrs. Sarah Hughes of Clarksdale was president for 1934. Dr. C. R. Yearwood of Austin was relected secretary. Dr. Wm. Green and Dr. L. G. Pinkston are Dallas members of the executive board. Houston was selected as the next place for the convention.

The Ladies Auxiliary of the Medical Asociation met at Moorland Branch Y. M. C. A. This auxiliary was organized seven years ago. This year's meeting was out standing. Mrs. Hammond of Bryan presided. Mrs. R. E. L. Holland of Dallas, was elected president for the ensuing year.

Data on: Physicians, Dentists, Pharmacists.

SET JUNE FOR DOCTORS' CLINIC IN RICHMOND

Journal and Guide

Plans Announced For 4th St. Phillip's Med. Session

3-31-34

Norfolk, Va.

RICHMOND, Va.— The fourth annual Saint Philip Hospital Postgraduate Clinic for Negro physicians will be held under the auspices of the Medical College of Virginia, from June 18 to June 30, it is announced by Dr. Lee E. Sutton, Jr., dean of the school of medicine and director of the clinic.

During the period of the clinic intensive instruction will be given in the fields of medicine, pediatrics, obstetrics, surgery, etc., especially as related to general practice.

It was stated that there will be lectures, demonstrations of cases, participation in ward rounds and in the outpatient department. There will also be special lectures and clinical-pathological conferences and round table discussions.

Meharry Prof. To Attend

The teachers will come chiefly from the faculty of the school of medicine of the Medical College of Virginia. Dr. W. S. Quinland, of Meharry Medical College, will give lectures and demonstrations for three days during the course.

Thee major part of this work is given at the Saint Philip Hospital, a large modern institution for Negro patients, maintained as division of the Medical College one of the units of the hospital Virginia.

Physicians will be admitted from states other than Virginia, although the total number will be limited to twenty-five. This arrangement makes possible instruction in small groups thus meeting individual needs.

The success of the clinic in the past has been so pronounced that it is expected that the class will be filled before June 1 when matriculation is scheduled to close.

DENTISTS ATTEND VIRGINIA MEET

Journal

Doctors Davis, Barrier, Brown and Wiseman are Featured Speakers

4-12-34

Charlottesville, Va.—Four well-known Washington medical men were among those who attended the twenieth annual session of the Old Dominion State Dental Society, held here on April 5 and 6.

Dr. Jackson L. Davis, of Howard University, was one of the featured speakers on the program, delivering a paper and illustrated lecture on the history of dentistry. Dr. Davis was assisted in this lecture by Dr. F. T. Barrier, also of Howard University.

Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, of the U. S. Public Health Service, delivered the principal health address of the week. This was broadcast over a local radio station. Dr. Brown was introduced by Dr. J. A. Jackson, of this city.

Dr. M. D. Wiseman, president of the National Dental Association, spoke briefly on details of the coming session of that Association, to be held at Meharry College, in Nashville, Tennessee.

Mrs. Barrier accompanied Dr. Barrier on his trip to this city. Dr. Wiseman had as his guest Mr. Edward Arnold, of Washington. All were house guests of Dr. James A. Jackson during their brief stay here.

MORTON VOTED NEW HEAD OF STATE DENTISTS

Journal and Guide

J. M. Tinsley Takes Office For Current Year

4-14-34

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—Speeches, clinics, elections, banquets, smokers, reunion and general good followship marked the twenty-first annual session of the Old Dominion Dental Society which met here April 5 and 6.

Norfolk, Va.

The sessions which occurred in the Masonic Temple were presided over by President W. P. Coleman, of Norfolk. Following the reading of the minutes of the 1933 meeting held in Roanoke, by Secretary R. Henry Bland, Suffolk, the president recommended two additional officers: chaplain and sergeant-at-arms.

As a result of the meeting, the society has decided to offer a prize to the high school student preparing the best original paper on oral hygiene.

Included in the agenda were the following:

The president appointed the following committee: Credential, Drs John Chiles, H. P. Weeden, and M. M. Ward. They presented Dr. N. P. Miller, Farmville, and Dr. S J. Lewis, of Pennsylvania.

The most interesting program of the society's history has been planned by the local committee composed of Drs. Coles, Chiles, Marshall and Jackson.

Actual exhibits and practical cases were very clearly demonstrated by Drs. H. T. Penn, and G. P. Downing, Roanoke.

At the public health meeting at First Baptist Church, Dr. John Chiles in the role of master of ceremonies, presented the following: Rev. L. O. Smith, Thomas Sellers, editor, the Reflector; Dr. Clarissa Wimbush, and Dr. Roscoe C. Brown. Music was adequately furnished by the members of the high school and was thoroughly enjoyed by all of the large crowd that was present.

This was followd by a banquet at which E. W. Stratton was toastmaster.

On the second day nominating committee, L. A. Fowlkes, chairman, C. R. Johnson, H. P. Weeden, presented the following slate which was accepted: president, J. M. Tinsley, Richmond; vice president, William S. Hart, Hampton; president elect, Fred Morton, Richmond; secretary, R, Henry Bland, Suffolk; assistant secretary, M. M. Ward, Newport News; treasurer, J. A. Jackson, Charlottesville; historian, C. P. Wimbush, Lynchburg; director of publicity, L. A. Fowlkes, Newport News. The officers were installed by Dr. E. R. Dudley.

Richmond was selected for the 1935 conclave which is to meet the first Thursday and Friday following Easter.

Medical Associations - 1934

Data on: Physicians, Dentists, Pharmacists.

West Virginia
6

Charleston, W. Va. Gazette
May 23, 1934

Dr. E. L. Younge Named at Welch

Negro Physician to Be Assistant in State Hospital

Governor Kump yesterday named Dr. Eugene L. Younge of Welch assistant physician at Welch Emergency hospital and consultant at Lakin state hospital and Denmar tuberculosis hospital.

Doctor Younge is believed to be the first Negro to receive appointment to a professional position of this nature in the history of the state.

Announcing the appointment last night, James A. Chambers, secretary of the state board of control, said four Negro nurses also are to be assigned to the Negro ward in the Welch hospital.

Practised 22 Years

Doctor Younge has practised his profession for 22 years in McDowell county. He is a graduate of Lincoln university, Philadelphia; Leonard medical school, Shaw university and took his postgraduate work at Fleetman's hospital, Howard university.

Doctor Younge is to resign from the presidency of the McDowell county Negro Republican organization which office he has held for the past 10 years. He also is chairman of the speakers' bureau in McDowell county.

Dr. F. E. LaPrade is superintendent of the Welch hospital.

The population of the hospital, Chambers said, is between 35 percent and 40 percent Negro.

W.Va. Doctors Close Charleston Session

CHARLESTON, W.Va.—The concluding meeting of the twenty-eighth session of the West Virginia Medical Society was held at the insane asylum at Lakin State Hospital, Friday, and featured an address by Dr. A. L. Spaulding, assistant city physician of Charleston.

Other noteworthy presentations were made by Dr. W. W. Golas on the Importance of Diagnosis in Medicine; Dr. W. C. Lawrence on the Coagulation of Chronic Endocervicitis, and Dr. N. H. Baker, on Oral X-Ray Interpolation. Dr. Banks, superintendent of Lakin, conducted clinics and demonstrations.

Dr. R. J. Howard, of Beckley, was elected presidet; Dr. C. B. Payne, of Charleston, was nam vice-president, and Dr. R. L. Jones, of Charleston, was elected secretary-treasurer for the 28th time.

Welch, W. Va. News
May 23, 1934

DR. YOUNGUE GETS POST AT HOSPITAL; NEGRO NURSES, TOO

Local Colored Physician Added to Staff of Welch Institution

Dr. Eugene L. Youngue, prominent local colored physician, has been appointed as assistant physician of Welch Emergency hospital, and consultant at the Lakin State hospital and Denmar Tuberculosis hospital, it was announced late yesterday by Governor H. G. Kump.

Dr. Youngue, a graduate of Lincoln university, Philadelphia, took post-graduate work at Howard university. He has been practicing medicine here for more than 20 years, and has a branch office at War.

James A. Chambers, secretary of the State Board of Control, in announcing Dr. Youngue's appointment, also said four Negro nurses are to be added to the colored ward of Welch hospital.

For the past 10 years, Dr. Youngue has been president of the McDowell County Colored Republican organization, but press dispatches announcing his appointment bear the significant statement that "he is to resign the presidency" of it.

Dr. Youngue is a candidate for council from the second ward on the Democratic ticket, in the present municipal campaign.

A meeting of the McDowell County Colored Republican organization has been called for Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of reorganizing.